Double Entendre!

"Sweetest maiden, at thy side
May I evermore abide?
Tell me, wilt thou be my bride?"
Thus I spoke my passion;
But the maid with jests replied,
Laughingly my suit denied,
Even ventured to deride
In most cruel fashion.

Sternly then I turned to go,
Striving stoutly not to show
How that crushing little No
Had distressed me.
But I paused, for, soft and low,
Came in trembling accents:
'Oh, really, dear, you might, you know,
Might have pressed me.'

The Cruise of the Arethusa.
SECOND PAPER.
THE WEST COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

PORT AU PORT is a small settlement, comprising some dozen or more houses and a lobster-canning establishment. Our time here, eight days, was fully occupied with the collection of fossils from the lower Silurian formations. We left Port au Port June 25th, for Bay of Islands, distant about twenty-five miles. Along the southern portion of the west coast runs a mountain range, trending very nearly north and south. Its altitude varies considerably, the highest peak being about twenty-three hundred feet high. The lower slopes are covered with a dense growth of trees and shrubbery, while the higher portions are bare rock, intersected by deep ravines, cutting through so regularly that, from the sea, the whole has more the appearance of the work of man than of nature.

After a fair run we reached the Bay of Islands. The Bay itself is about twelve miles square. Its entrance is guarded by Tweed, Guernsey, and Green Islands. Guernsey, the largest of the three, is about a mile in circumference and sixteen hundred and fifty feet high, the sea face being almost perpendicular. From its summit it slopes down to the water, on the inner side. The island is a solid mass of rock, devoid of the slightest vegetation, and over its top the mists drive like smoke. Though we were over a mile distant, it seemed scarcely a stone's throw from the yacht. South Head, opposite Guernsey, is of about the same height. Just east of South Head is Blomidon Mountain, crowned by a rampart of rock—a precipitous wall, fifteen hundred feet in height. From the large snow-field on its crest a stream makes its way, and over the edge of the rock slips a waterfall, which dangles downward like a flexible band of silver, until lost in the dense forests that clothe the base of the mountain. These forests are a characteristic feature of the southern shores of the bay, and the banks of the Humber River, which empties into it.

Blomidon is said to be almost a solid mass of copper ore. It is known that copper ore has been exported for years from the northern coast to the Swansea furnaces, and the Swansea Company is now furnishing the capital for developing the veins. A claim of three square miles, (good for three years) can be obtained for six pounds sterling, but the Government of Newfoundland has a right to two thirds of the claim.

The southern side of the Bay of Islands is lined with ranges of lofty precipices. Frequently among the higher crags, patches of snow could be seen, and we were told that it did not ever entirely leave the ravines, where it remains at no greater altitude than fifteen hundred feet above the sea.

At the very entrance of the river we began to see houses and clearings. Clusters of houses and hamlets appeared here and there, and buildings in process of construction showed more enterprise and activity than will be found elsewhere on that coast.

Petipas and Birchev Coves mark the end of navigation on the Humber. The former was the first settlement made on the river. The place is simply an aggregation of houses, and, as yet, does not boast a street. The prettiest spot in Petipas is the old saw-mill, which stands at the river's edge, just at the foot of a most picturesque ravine, resounding with the splashing of a trout-brook overhung with white birch. Near this spot stands the Roman Catholic Church; and not far from the church is the